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Hongkong Daily Press.

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INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 450 lbs. net.
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 15 "
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.00 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.45 " to 3.15 " " 15 "
3.30 " to 4.00 " " 15 "
4.30 " to 5.00 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,
11.30 p.m., and 12.00 Midnight.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " 10 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "
2.00 " to 5.30 " " 10 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 15 "
6.00 " to 7.00 " " 15 "
7.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,
11.30 p.m., and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprossore Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Shi Shu Tai)	dep.	7.30		8.15				8.30			
SHI SHU TAI	arr.	8.45		9.15				8.55			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30	8.05	8.30		9.04		9.40			
Shum Shui	dep.		8.15	8.40	11.45				9.50	9.55	9.55
Panling	dep.		8.35	8.61	11.68	3.13				10.14	10.14
Taipei Market	dep.		8.55	9.18	12.04	3.22				10.34	10.34
Taipei	dep.		9.15	9.38	12.32	3.30				10.54	10.54
Shain	dep.		9.35	9.58	12.54	3.47				11.14	11.14
Yuanhai	dep.		9.55	1.01	13.04	3.57				11.34	11.34
Yuanhai	dep.		1.01	1.08	13.24	4.01				11.54	11.54
Yuanhai	dep.		1.08	1.15	13.44	4.05				12.14	12.14
Yuanhai	dep.		1.15	1.22	13.64	4.09				12.34	12.34
Yuanhai	dep.		1.22	1.29	13.84	4.13				12.54	12.54
Yuanhai	dep.		1.29	1.36	14.04	4.17				13.14	13.14
Yuanhai	dep.		1.36	1.43	14.24	4.21				13.34	13.34
Yuanhai	dep.		1.43	1.50	14.44	4.25				13.54	13.54
Yuanhai	dep.		1.50	1.57	14.64	4.29				14.14	14.14
Yuanhai	dep.		1.57	2.04	14.84	4.33				14.34	14.34
Yuanhai	dep.		2.04	2.11	15.04	4.37				14.54	14.54
Yuanhai	dep.		2.11	2.18	15.24	4.41				15.14	15.14
Yuanhai	dep.		2.18	2.25	15.44	4.45				15.34	15.34
Yuanhai	dep.		2.25	2.32	15.64	4.49				15.54	15.54
Yuanhai	dep.		2.32	2.39	15.84	4.53				16.14	16.14
Yuanhai	dep.		2.39	2.46	16.04	4.57				16.34	16.34
Yuanhai	dep.		2.46	2.53	16.24	5.01				16.54	16.54
Yuanhai	dep.		2.53	3.00	16.44	5.05				17.14	17.14
Yuanhai	dep.		3.00	3.07	16.64	5.09				17.34	17.34
Yuanhai	dep.		3.07	3.14	16.84	5.13				17.54	17.54
Yuanhai	dep.		3.14	3.21	17.04	5.17				18.14	18.14
Yuanhai	dep.		3.21	3.28	17.24	5.21				18.34	18.34
Yuanhai	dep.		3.28	3.35	17.44	5.25				18.54	18.54
Yuanhai	dep.		3.35	3.42	17.64	5.29				19.14	19.14
Yuanhai	dep.		3.42	3.49	17.84	5.33				19.34	19.34
Yuanhai	dep.		3.49	3.56	18.04	5.37				19.54	19.54
Yuanhai	dep.		3.56	4.03	18.24	5.41				20.14	20.14
Yuanhai	dep.		4.03	4.10	18.44	5.45				20.34	20.34
Yuanhai	dep.		4.10	4.17	18.64	5.49				20.54	20.54
Yuanhai	dep.		4.17	4.24	18.84	5.53				21.14	21.14
Yuanhai	dep.		4.24	4.31	19.04	5.57				21.34	21.34
Yuanhai	dep.		4.31	4.38	19.24	6.01				21.54	21.54
Yuanhai	dep.		4.38	4.45	19.44	6.05				22.14	22.14
Yuanhai	dep.		4.45	4.52	19.64	6.09				22.34	22.34
Yuanhai	dep.		4.52	4.59	19.84	6.13				22.54	22.54
Yuanhai	dep.		4.59	5.06	20.04	6.17				23.14	23.14
Yuanhai	dep.		5.06	5.13	20.24	6.21				23.34	23.34
Yuanhai	dep.		5.13	5.20	20.44	6.25				23.54	23.54
Yuanhai	dep.		5.20	5.27	20.64	6.29				24.14	24.14
Yuanhai	dep.		5.27	5.34	20.84	6.33				24.34	24.34
Yuanhai	dep.		5.34	5.41	21.04	6.37				24.54	24.54
Yuanhai	dep.		5.41	5.48	21.24	6.41				25.14	25.14
Yuanhai	dep.		5.48	5.55	21.44	6.45				25.34	25.34
Yuanhai	dep.		5.55	6.02	21.64	6.49				25.54	25.54
Yuanhai	dep.		6.02	6.09	21.84	6.53				26.14	26.14
Yuanhai	dep.		6.09	6.16	22.04	6.57				26.34	26.34
Yuanhai	dep.		6.16	6.23	22.24	7.01				26.54	26.54
Yuanhai	dep.		6.23	6.30	22.44	7.05				27.14	27.14
Yuanhai	dep.		6.30	6.37	22.64	7.09				27.34	27.34
Yuanhai	dep.		6.37	6.44	22.84	7.13				27.54	27.54
Yuanhai	dep.		6.44	6.51	23.04	7.17				28.14	28.14
Yuanhai	dep.		6.51	6.58	23.24	7.21				28.34	28.34
Yuanhai	dep.		6.58	7.05	23.44	7.25				28.54	28.54
Yuanhai	dep.		7.05	7.12	23.64	7.29				29.14	29.14
Yuanhai	dep.		7.12	7.19	23.84	7.33				29.34	29.34
Yuanhai	dep.		7.19	7.26	24.04	7.37				29.54	29.54
Yuanhai	dep.		7.26	7.33	24.24	7.41				30.14	30.14
Yuanhai	dep.		7.33	7.40	24.44	7.45				30.34	30.34
Yuanhai	dep.		7.40	7.47	24.64	7.49				30.54	30.54
Yuanhai	dep.		7.47	7.54	24.84	7.53				31.14	31.14
Yuanhai	dep.		7.54	8.01	25.04	7.57				31.34	31.34
Yuanhai	dep.		8.01	8.08	25.24	8.01				31.54	31.54
Yuanhai	dep.		8.08	8.15	25.44	8.05				32.14	32.14
Yuanhai	dep.		8.15	8.22	25.64	8.09				32.34	32.34
Yuanhai	dep.		8.22	8.29	25.84	8.13				32.54	32.54
Yuanhai	dep.		8.29	8.36	26.04	8.17				33.14	33.14
Yuanhai	dep.		8.36	8.43	26.24	8.21				33.34	33.34
Yuanhai	dep.		8.43	8.50	26.44	8.25				33.54	33.54
Yuanhai	dep.		8.50	8.57	26.64	8.29				34.14	34.14
Yuanhai	dep.		8.57	9.04	26.84	8.33				34.34	34.34
Yuanhai	dep.		9.04	9.11	27.04	8.37				34.54	34.54
Yuanhai	dep.		9.11	9.18	27.24	8.41				35.14	35.14
Yuanhai	dep.		9.18	9.25	27.44	8.45				35.34	35.34
Yuanhai	dep.		9.25	9.32	27.64	8.49				35.54	35.54
Yuanhai	dep.		9.32	9.39	27.84	8.53				36.14	36.14
Yuanhai	dep.		9.39	9.46	28.04	8.57				36.34	36.34
Yuanhai	dep.		9.46	9.53	28.24	9.01				36.54	36.54
Yuanhai	dep.		9.53	10.00	28.44	9.05				37.14	37.14
Yuanhai	dep.		10.00	10.07	28.64	9.09				37.34	37.34
Yuanhai	dep.		10.07	10.14	28.84	9.13				37.54	37.54
Yuanhai	dep.		10.14	10.21	29.04	9.17				38.14	38.14
Yuanhai	dep.		10.21	10.28	29.24	9.21				38.34	38.34
Yuanhai	dep.		10.28	10.35	29.44	9.25				38.54	38.54
Yuanhai	dep.		10.35	10.42	29.64	9.29				39.14	39.14
Yuanhai	dep.		10.42	10.49	29.84	9.33				39.34	39.34
Yuanhai	dep.		10.49	10.56	30.04	9.37				39.54	39.54
Yuanhai	dep.		10.56	11.03	30.24	9.41				40.14	40.14
Yuanhai	dep.		11.03	11.10	30.44	9.45				40.34	40.34
Yuanhai	dep.		11.10	11.17	30.64	9.49				40.54	40.54
Yuanhai	dep.		11.17	11.24	30.84	9.53				41.14	41.14
Yuanhai	dep.		11.24	11.31	31.04	9.57				41.34	41.34
Yuanhai	dep.		11.31	11.38	31.24	10.01				41.54	41.54
Yuanhai	dep.		11.38	11.45	31.44	10.05				42.14	42.14
Yuanhai	dep.		11.45	11.52	31.64	10.09				42.34	42.34
Yuanhai	dep.		11.52	11.59	31.84	10.13				42.54	42.54
Yuanhai	dep.		11.59	12.06	32.04	10.17				43.14	43.14
Yuanhai	dep.		12.06	12.13	32.24	10.21				43.34	43.34
Yuanhai	dep.		12.13	12.20	32.44	10.25				43.54	43.54
Yuanhai	dep.		12.20	12.27	32.64	10.29				44.14	44.14
Yuanhai	dep.		12.27	12.34	32.84	10.33				44.34	44.34
Yuanhai	dep.		12.34	12.41	33.04	10.37				44.54	44.54
Yuanhai	dep.		12.41	12.48	33.24	10.41				45.14	45.14
Yuanhai	dep.		12.48	12.55	33.44	10.45				45.34	45.34
Yuanhai	dep.		12.55	13.02	33.64	10.49				45.54	45.54
Yuanhai	dep.		13.02	13.09	33.84	10.53				46.14	46.14
Yuanhai	dep.		13.09	13.16	34.04	10.57				46.34	46.34
Yuanhai	dep.		13.16	13.23	34.24	11.01				46.54	46.54
Yuanhai	dep.		13.23	13.30	34.44	11.05				47.14	47.14
Yuanhai	dep.		13.30	13.37	34.64	11.09				47.34	47.34
Yuanhai	dep.		13.37	13.44	34.84	11.13				47.54	47.54
Yuanhai	dep.		13.44	13.51	35.04	11.17				48.14	48.14
Yuanhai	dep.		13.51	13.58	35.24	11.21				48.34	48.34
Yuanhai	dep.		13.58	14.05	35.44	11.25				48.54	48.54
Yuanhai	dep.		14.05	14.12	35.64	11.29				49.14	49.14
Yuanhai	dep.		14.12	14.19	35.84	11.33				49.34	49.34
Yuanhai	dep.		14.19	14.26	36.04	11.37				49.54	49.54
Yuanhai	dep.		14.26	14.33	36.24	11.41				50.14	50.14
Yuanhai	dep.		14.33	14.40	36.44	11.45				50.34	50.34
Yuanhai	dep.		14.40	14.47	36.64	11.49				50.54	50.54
Yuanhai	dep.		14.47	14.54	36.84	11.53				51.14	51.14
Yuanhai	dep.		14.54	15.01	37.04	11.57				51.34	51.34
Yuanhai	dep.		15.01	15.08	37.24	12.01				51.54	51.54
Yuanhai	dep.		15.08	15.15	37.44	12.05				52.14	52.14
Yuanhai	dep.		15.15	15.22	37.64	12.09				52.34	52.34
Yuanhai	dep.		15.22	15.29	37.84	12.13				52.54	52.54
Y											

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CHINESE FIRST AID.
LECTURE BY SIR JAMES
CANTLIE.

At the Royal Ambulance Society, on June 25th, Sir James Cantlie gave an interesting lecture on "Chinese First Aid," illustrated by lantern slides.

The lecturer said he proposed to speak of China in its medical aspects, and also in other aspects. This very ancient people had attained a high state of civilization 5,000 years ago. They had successfully devoted their energies to every sphere of activities, intellectual and material—literature, philosophy, religion, knowledge of medicine and military science. The philosophy of Confucius was a near approach to Christianity, as near perhaps as it was possible to come to that religion. The boundaries of China were much wider in early days than they are now. There was a period when the territorial confines of China extended right into Western Europe, when Chinese dominion stretched as far as Moscow and Baghdad. The ultimate retirement of the Chinese was largely due to a geographical or climatic circumstance. It was due to the encroachment of sand from the desert which blocked the path between China proper and Western Europe. China also declined as a military power. This was due to a voluntary abandonment of military ideas. Having conquered all the surrounding nations, having made conquests greater than Alexander or the Kaiser ever made even in his wildest dreams, the Chinese grew tired of war, and the status of the soldier declined rapidly until he became degraded to a rank among the lowest in the land. The actor was the lowest, and then came the soldier. There was no doubt if the Chinese had been desirous of maintaining a military reputation and extending the confines of their Empire, they could have done so, but the Chinaman became utterly indifferent to militarism. The Chinese are a highly-civilized people. They have become, as it were, super-civilized. Anatomists have discovered that the brain of the average Chinaman is bigger than that of any other people in the world. It was, of course, purely a question of education. When one bore in mind that the Chinese could read, write and count 5,000 years ago it was not to be wondered at that this people had the largest average brain development. Next to the Chinese, the people with the highest brain development were the Scotch. This again was the result of education. Education, while it was a product of quite recent years in England, had been in force over three hundred years in Scotland. John Knox had said that all men must be educated, the sons of the poor as well as of the rich. The result of this education, as in the case of the Chinese, was seen in the development of the brains of the people.

FRIENSHIP WITH SUN YAT SEN

The lecturer related how he started in Hongkong a college of medicine for Chinese students many years ago. That school was now the University of Hongkong. (Applause.) It might interest his audience to know that the first pupil who came to that school was Sun Yat Sen. Sun Yat Sen was the most perfect gentleman that ever lived. He was a great Christian, too. It was a curious anomaly in regard to China that although a great deal of money was spent in propagating Christianity, the moment a Christian got power in China steps were taken to suppress him. They suppressed Sun Yat Sen, one of the greatest of living Christians. It was not the first time this had happened. The Taiping rebellion was a rebellion of Christians. What happened to that rebellion? We sent out Gordon, another great Christian, to put down a rebellion of men of the same religion as himself. Sun Yat Sen, like most men who try to serve their country, was denounced as a rebel. He took refuge in England, and you remember the well-known circumstances of his dramatic capture and imprisonment at the Chinese Legation. I will not describe further that sensational story. I may say, however, that Sun Yat Sen came to live with me for two or three months, and when he was with me we drew up together the constitution of the future Chinese Republic. (Applause.) It is a very significant fact that in China women are taking up the study of medicine. Women are so completely subordinated in China that it is difficult to realize what this means. Outside her own home, a woman has no influence whatever; inside, of course, she is capable of making her influence felt. (Laughter.) It is one of the customs in China that one of the girls in a family, no matter how poor that family may be, must be brought up as a lady. Being brought up as a lady in China has its penalties. One of these is the crushing of the foot. Social distinction involves a small foot. The feet of these women are as small as 3 inches. This custom is a cruel one. The lecturer said he had remonstrated with Chinese people about it, but had made no impression. They had retorted that women in England had small waists, but he had pointed out that this was of their own free will, and was not imposed upon them by the authority of their parents.

LESTER ANTIPATER IN CHINA

In China the barber-surgeon is an important person. He is capable of performing anything in the way of surgical operations. Wounds are covered up by plaster. Hwa T'ao, who lived in the third century A.D., in the period known as the epoch of the three kingdoms, is the father of surgery in China. Of him it is written in a native work translated by Mr. Giles as follows:—"Dr. Hwa is a mighty skillful physician, and such a one as is not often to be found. His administration of drugs, and his use of acupuncture and counter-irritants, are always followed by the speedy recovery of the patient. If the sick man is suffering from some internal complaint, and medicines produce no satisfactory result, then Dr. Hwa will administer a dose of hashish, under the influence of which the patient becomes as if he was intoxicated with wine. He now takes a sharp knife and opens the abdomen, proceeding to wash the patient's

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the Price Current and Market Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated September 8th:—

EXPORTS.

The stocks on September 5th were 32 chests of Patna, 19 chests of Benares, and 41 chests of Patna and Benares. Six chests of Malwa and chests of Persian and Turkish were exported during the preceding fortnight and five chests of Persian and Turkish were imported. The stock of unrefined Benares opium on September 5th was 2 chests of Patna and 11 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight one chest of Patna and 3 chests of Benares were bought by the Government Monopoly.

IMPORTS.

There has been practically no change in the export market.

Heavy floods in the interior have greatly interfered with the transport of cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods. No new sales have been effected from first hands and local prices show no improvement, despite a soaring Manchester market. The latest quotation in cotton is 25.94d.

There is no change in the condition of the cotton yarn market. Owing to the continued difficulty of reconciling buyers' and sellers' ideas of prices, practically no fresh business has transpired. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$225/253; No. 12s at \$233/255; No. 14s at \$250/260; No. 16s at \$250/275. Arrivals 2,500 bales. Sales 211. Shipments 211. Unsold stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales. The raw cotton market has ruled steady on the higher levels and rates are unaltered at \$52/60 per picul for Chinese descriptions. Indian grades remain nominal at some prices.

There is no demand for woollens at present.

In the metal market business has been extremely quiet during the last fortnight. There has been no enquiry for export, consequently dealers make no offers for new business.

There has been no change in Petroleum products. The coal and gunfired market is steady. The sugar market is steady.

The stock of flour is 210,000 sacks. Quotations are:—Shanghai Hour 2nd patent \$3.10 per sack, Australian No. 1, \$3.62 and No. 2, \$3.30 per sack.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 9,003,267	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,622,452	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	1,009,670	550,000
Total	\$30,635,389	\$22,550,000
* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at	2,150,000.	
† Securities with the Crown Agents	£125,000.	

viscera with medical liquids, but without causing him the slightest pain. The waning finished, he sews up the wound with medicated thread, and puts over it a plaster, and by the end of a month or twenty days the place has healed up. It will thus be seen that Hwa anticipated Lister. It was a marvellous thing that in those days anaesthetics, medicinal liquids, and medicated thread should have been in use. A Chinaman never uses a poultice. There is no such word in the Chinese language as poultice. But he uses something which answers the purpose of a poultice. He takes a live duck, kills it with a knife, and applies it when necessary. That is a curious substitute for a poultice, but it is effective. A duck has a higher temperature than any other bird. The normal temperature of a duck is 106 deg. How did the Chinaman find out that the duck has the highest temperature of all the birds? The Chinese rarely die of snake bites. They are very prompt when bitten by a snake to apply a tourniquet. In India 25,000 people die every year of snake bites. The reason for that is that the Indian is not so intelligent as the Chinese. The Indian when bitten by a snake waits to find out whether the bite is poisonous, but the Chinaman acts at once. Another common thing you meet with in Chinese surgery is what is known as needling. The Chinese are great believers in the efficacy of the needle for all sorts of ailments—neuralgia, neuritis, or sprained ankle are all treated with needles. It is a universal panacea. The lecturer said that the operation by which the needles are driven into the flesh was scientifically correct. Another thing on which the Chinese are great is toothache. When a man is suffering with toothache he is said to have a worm in his teeth. The method of treatment is to put something in the tooth, which loosens it, and then the dentist picks it out. Marvellous to relate, he shows the patient the worm which has been causing the trouble. Some people would say he had the worm in his hand before he pulled the tooth out. This worm which he shows the patient is probably the nerve, which anyone who has seen one after a tooth has been extracted will admit is rather like a worm. In China a doctor has no training such as is acquired in Europe. But, nevertheless, there is a qualification required. There must be three generations of doctors in a family before a man gets any practice. A father sees that his son marries early in order that his grandson may enjoy the full fruits of an active professional career. The third man keeps his grandfather. That is China all over. The individual counts for nothing; it is only the family that matters.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 28th.

As was not surprising, the Consortium Bankers decided not to accede to the request of the Government that ten million dollars Salt surplus should be released in order to finance the expedition to Vladivostok and the dispatch of troops to Manchuli. This decision was conveyed to the Government last Wednesday immediately after the meeting of the representatives of the group. The expedition to Vladivostok is in the nature of a luxury, while, according to the Chinese reports (which must defeat the objects of the Government), all is quiet on the frontier and there is no need for anxiety. It would, indeed, seem as if the Chinese protest too much.

It is rather interesting that the Japanese Government should feel compelled to ask the Chinese Government to have the embargo on the export of rice removed. Most provinces have set up their own barriers, even objecting to the staple food being exported into an adjoining province, in order to protect their people against the day of disaster and famine. The Peking Government seemed disposed to assist the Tokyo Government out of its rice difficulty, but Kiangsu province, the only one so far approached, did not feel inclined to fall in with the suggestion, and its Governor replied to the effect that Kiangsu supplies must be conserved for the needs of its own population, which looks very much like a defiance of Peking and also of Tokyo.

While certain reports have it that the President is using every effort to be elected next month, even to the extent of bribing Members of Parliament, other reports suggest that he is preparing for his departure. It is announced by the vernacular Press that his second wife and his first grandson will leave for their native place about the end of the month. Their baggage is said to number more than 300 pieces. It looks as if His Excellency is prepared for all emergencies. In this instance, a divided household may have its conveniences. Curiously enough, a report has just been circulated that Feng Kuo-chang is to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency, an apparent "loss of face" which is not so real after all, as the Vice-President would become in time the Chief Executive. At present he describes himself as Acting President. The Tientsin militarists are said to favour such action, but the Anfu Club has not yet expressed approval. Tsao Kun, who was believed to be the most likely candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has no doubt suffered somewhat in reputation by his hesitation to proceed southwards and vanquish the rebel host.

Though the situation on the Northern front is not so very serious, according to Chinese official accounts, the Government seems to be alive to the propriety of a unified command in the Three Northern Provinces, and, following the excellent example set by the Allies in France, they propose to place all the forces in Manchuria under one command. As a matter of fact, this proposition has been considered on previous occasions, but owing to "diplomatic crises" it could not be carried into effect. Officials have been delegated to consult Chang Tso-lin on the subject, and we may be sure that this bandit-gentleman, or gentleman-bandit, will not be averse from any scheme like this which enhances his power and his prestige without costing him anything. The scheme is designed, in order to "save the Government from much trouble," but one need not be unduly suspicious to believe that a friend has arranged this in the interest of Chang, who is not so very ignorant, although he was in former times beyond the pale of the law.

A CHINESE PACIFIST

General Pao Kuei-hsing, after having completed a pleasant little trip to the capital, returned home last Saturday. He is the pleasant gentleman who arranged for peace in Manchuli when he should have adopted stronger measures. His compromise with the enemy is not one that would meet with the approval of China's allies, but Peking seems to think that the dear old general acted with wisdom and discretion. At any rate, he prevented warfare being brought into Chinese territory and avoided a crop of complications which would have seriously discomfited the young men of the Waichiao during these sultry days. The Bolsheviks on the border have been demanding explanations from other Northern generals regarding China's breach of neutrality in harbouring the enemies of Russia. These "enemies" can now give the answer in person.

TSAO KUN.

Tsao Kun, the generalissimo of the expedition against Kwangtung, is actually making a move. He has at long last left Tientsin for Paoingfu, whence he may proceed southwards to lead the Government forces to victory. At Paoingfu he will more likely discover important business demanding his attention, or the illness which detained him at Tientsin for two months may reassert itself to the detriment of the Government cause and that of the troops who are in Hunan thirsting for the triumph which the rebels still deny them.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The British and Japanese Legations have individually lodged a protest with the Waichiao against Chinese subjects in Heilungkiang furnishing the Bolsheviks with foodstuffs, these being transported down the Sangari to Habarovsk. The Japanese have had such reports from the neighbourhood for some time, and it would appear that British information coincides with that from Japanese sources.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

While the political situation is still as obscure as ever, it is more than usually interesting, the tenseness of impending big events being felt in the capital. The surprise of the week was the joint telegram from General Wu Pei-fu and other commanders at the Hunan front counselling peace in order to save the nation and, incidentally, advocating the postponement of the election of President.

Curiously enough, the telegram was addressed to no one in particular. Nevertheless, it achieved its object. It was given the desired publicity, revealing to those who can read the signs that the President is making a strong bid for reconciliation with the South and, incidentally, for remaining in his exalted office. Taken in conjunction with the decision of the Southern Government to withdraw troops from Hunan and Kiangsi in order to concentrate in Fukien, this movement indicates that the Northern commanders have come to an arrangement with the South. Whether this is with the cognisance of the President is not clear, and does not matter anyhow, the chief point being that there has been no exchange of hostilities. This means that the President, who had all along been in secret communication with the South, has received the support of the Northern commanders in the field in addition to the Yangtze-Tuchun combination. The Peking party as a whole is still resolute for war, but with the National Exchequer empty it is difficult to see how they can carry their resolutions into military action. As a matter of fact the President may have even the support of Tsao Kun himself. Both are Chinamen, and Tsao has invariably shown himself as a supporter of the President, more so, certainly, than any other member of the Tuchun combination. The evidence thus presented would indicate that Feng Kuo-chang is determined to be President. Until a few days ago it was thought that Hsu Shih-chang was first favourite for the presidency. So far as the Tuchuns' Parliament in Peking—as it is called—has a voice in the matter he should be elected, provided, again, that the requisite number resist the dollar blandishments of Feng Kuo-chang's agents and make it possible to obtain the requisite quorum. To sum up, the apparent defection of the northern commanders at the Hunan and Kiangsi fronts, taken in conjunction with the reported volte face of the Chekiang troops in Fukien who have gone over, it is alleged, to the South, indicate an accession of strength to the peace movement, the object of which might be accomplished by a coup d'état. At any rate, it is tolerably certain that the present Cabinet will not last much longer, and with the retirement of Premier Tuan Chi-jun will disappear the one man who united the warring elements of the North. It would be folly to say more. Suffice it to indicate the currents that have appeared on the political surface. How they will condense and reach the ocean of accomplishment cannot be forecasted.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament has settled down to business. Both Houses have elected their officers and their committees. Liang Shih-yi was the selection of the Senate for Speaker, and Chu Chi-chien for vice-speaker, both appointments being practically unanimous. Committees have since been formed, and a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives styled the Bill for the Hastening of the Election of President, a title which explains its object. I learn that the Parliamentary caucus proposes that the election of President should be accelerated as much as possible, but that the election of Vice-President should be delayed—view from which the truculent General Chang Tso-lin dissects so strongly that he has expressed himself to the effect that Parliament must proceed with both elections. And he means the *must*, too!

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, G.E.B.

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P.C. 137 Chan Yuk Shu, who has been three times commended for meritorious conduct since Feb., 1916.

EQUIPMENT.

All applications for Equipment must be addressed to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office, and be forwarded through, and recommended by, the Unit Commander concerned. One of the Stores Officers will attend at Headquarters Office daily between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted).

PARADES.

All ranks, except those on duty, will parade on Friday, September 13th, at 8.25 p.m., on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.

A Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m., for the use of the Hongkong resident members.

Uniform, belts, caps and covers, truncheons, and rifles folded and carried on left arm. Capes will not be carried. Inspectors will wear cross-belts only, and carry sticks.

JOINED.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Section—P.C. 402, J. H. Reynolds, September 7th, 1918.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN THE YAU MATI REFUGE. POLICE CONSTABLE CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese, one of whom is a constable in the Water Police, were charged with having assaulted a number of other Chinese with intention to commit a felony. The constable was further charged with misconducting himself in his capacity as constable.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the constable.

Inspector Gordon applied for a remand as he was not quite ready to go on with the case. He said that on Wednesday night the defendants and another constable, who had since absconded, had boarded a sampans in the Yau mati refuge, evidently for the purpose of looking for opium, which they wanted to steal. They found nothing on this sampans, and therefore moved on to another, where a woman protested loudly against their search, as they were not accompanied by a European officer. As the woman was talking very loudly one of the defendants struck her on the mouth with a chisel, with which just at that moment he was trying to prise open a box.

When the woman was struck she raised such an outcry that the occupants of some of the other sampans in the Refuge came to her help. What happened next is not quite clear. The two constables and their companions seem to have been badly handled by the angry occupants of the sampans. Police whistles were blown and there was a great commotion. Sergeant Perkins who was on duty in the Police launch close by, hurried to the scene. He rescued the first defendant (constable) from the sea. The defendant was in an almost unconscious condition, this being due as much to the thrashing he had received as to his immersion in the water.

Another Police Sergeant, who was on duty at the Yau mati Police Station also came to investigate matters and found the second defendant, bleeding profusely and with his hands and legs tied, in a boat—but it was not the boat in which the woman had been assaulted and in which the fight had commenced. Near this man the Sergeant found a chisel and a match, Inspector Gordon alleging that the watch had been stolen. When the two men were taken to the Police Station they were not in a condition to give a coherent account of what had happened. Later, when the second defendant was able to speak, he gave the name of the third defendant as one of their party. On this information the third defendant was arrested the same night.

It was stated that the second defendant was a seaman employed on one of the Blue Funnel launches and that the third defendant, who was formerly the owner of a stall, had for the last three or four months, been an informer to the Water Police. These two men, it was alleged, knew that the sampans they searched were engaged to remove cargo from the Blue Funnel boats. Inspector Gordon said he could not prove the statement, but he had reason to believe that these sampans occasionally carried opium. The second and third defendants, therefore, devised the plan of asking the help of two Water Police constables and searching the sampans for opium, which he (Inspector Gordon) had no doubt whatever they meant to steal if they found.

Mr. Lo supported the application for a remand.

The Magistrate observed that from the facts related to him, the case appeared to be a serious one. Mr. Lo asked that the Magistrate would forget some of the statements which Inspector Gordon had made, particularly what he had said about the sampans carrying opium, which he himself admitted he could not prove. He thought that Inspector Gordon should not have ventured on those statements unless he could prove them. It might prejudice the case in the mind of the Magistrate.

Inspector Gordon said he had only repeated what the second and third defendants had said. Mr. Lo submitted that even if the second and third defendants had made those statements, they were not admissible. They might prejudice the case against the first defendant.

Inspector Gordon said that these cases were getting frequent, and at the next hearing, Mr. King would ask that the case be treated in the most serious light. The hearing was remanded until next Thursday.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO"]

Canton, September 8th.

A PROTECTED LOAN.
We are informed that the Treasurer is consulting with the principles of the Taiwan Bank for a loan of one million dollars.

THE SUNKEN GUNBOAT.
The gunboat Kwang Tung, which was sunk by a crew as a result of a mutiny, has been located near Hsueh Shan. The bodies of the Captain and other officers who were shot were found in the boat.

AWAY FROM HOME.
It is reported that the Canton forces are approaching Amoy. The Tsuchi Li How-ki has returned to Foochow. Chan Kwing-shing has reported that his headquarters have been removed to Nam Ching (near Amoy).

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH A THIEF. BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A CHOPPER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese woman was charged with robbery with violence at a house in Arthur Street, Yau mati, in the early hours of August 21st.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted.

A Chinese woman, badly marked on her face and head with scars, and wearing a handkerchief round her head to hide the fact that the doctors were forced to cut her hair so that her injuries could be properly attended to, said that she was sleeping in her house on the night in question and was awakened by someone pulling at her wristlet watch.

Being frightened, she for a moment simply stared at the man, who thereupon cut her hair, wrist and head with a chopper, inflicting seven wounds. When she screamed, her amah, who was sleeping in the passage outside, called out to know what was the matter and the defendant rushed at the amah and cut her also. When the defendant was trying to open the door to get away, witness seized him and wrenched the chopper from him. She then struggled with the thief and got him down on the ground, where she pinned him with her teeth. She held him like this for some little time, till she grew weak from loss of blood and released her hold, when the thief escaped through the kitchen window. When the Police arrived they took her to the Police Station, where first aid was administered by Dr. Smalley, and then to the Hospital. She knew the defendant, who slept in a cubicle in the same block of buildings. Robbery was the motive actuating defendant, for she had had no quarrel with him.

Witness denied the allegation of the defendant that she rushed at him as soon as he entered the room. She reiterated that she had been awakened by the attempt made to cut off her wristlet watch. The hearing was remanded.

SEQUEL TO THE SNAKE STORY. A POOR SORT OF A JOKE.

The snake story of last week, which created such comment in the Colony, may now be allowed to pass into oblivion, for it has turned out that the whole incident was a poor sort of a joke played on Mr. J. L. Scott, of Messrs. Mustard & Co.

Police investigations prove that the parcel was sent by a Portuguese lad, lately employed at Messrs. Mustard & Co. The lad was taken to the Police Station, where he explained that he had tried to play a joke on Mr. Scott. He had purchased the snake from an Indian snake-charmer for the purpose of giving Mr. Scott a fright. He averred that the snake was harmless, because the snake-charmer had extracted its fangs. This put a different light on the whole incident and when the snake, which had meanwhile been kept at the station, was examined it was found that the boy's story was true.

THE BASEBALL AFFAIR IN SHANGHAI.

J. I. EZRA AND FRIEND AND AMERICAN CLUB.

The following copies of letters between Mr. Judah Ezra and the American Club were sent by Mr. Ezra to the N. C. Daily News for publication:—
The Committee,
American Club,
Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN,—In view of the action taken in our case by the Race Club and other clubs, we now stand condemned in the eyes of the public of actions which unite us to be members of any club.

Any action taken by the American Club would be a condition now stand, necessarily follow along the line of what had already been done by other clubs.

To relieve the Committee and members of the American Club of any embarrassment as a result of taking action upon our cases, we hereby hand in our resignations in the knowledge that we will be beyond shadow of a doubt eventually be able to establish our innocence of the charges against us and feel sure that the Committee and members of the American Club as a whole will be only too anxious to assist us in regaining our standing as gentlemen and sportsmen when we can again come before you cleared of the charges now at issue.—We remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. I. EZRA.
" J. S. GERSBURGER.
" F. S. ELIAS.
Shanghai, August 27th, 1918.

Messrs. F. S. ELIAS,
J. I. EZRA,
J. S. GERSBURGER.

GENTLEMEN,—Your joint resignation from Membership in the American Club for the reasons set out in your letter of the 27th inst. has been submitted to the Committee.

In accepting same, the Committee desire me to convey to you their appreciation of the spirit in which the resignation was tendered.—I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. T. FRIEDER.
President,
American Club, August 28th, 1918.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. CHARGE AGAINST A SEAMAN AND A CHINESE.

James Allen, a seaman, was charged with behaving indecently on Friday night in Murray Battery Path. A Chinese boy was charged with a similar offence and also with offering a bribe of 50 cents to Chinese constable 648 to be allowed his freedom.

The Magistrate stated that Allen and the boy, if found guilty, were liable to the maximum term of two years' imprisonment each. The case would, therefore, have to be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. He remanded the case till Tuesday afternoon.

KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents and detaining him on board the *Kin Shan*.

Mr. R. E. Lindell prosecuted.

Defendant stated that he went to Canton on August 17th and was living with some friends. He had with him over \$120 at the time. The people with whom he was living asked him to buy a concubine for \$100 and he refused to do so. The child's mother, who is a beggar in the country, also came to Canton and stayed at his friend's house. His friend made arrangements for the sale of the woman's son, the mother acquiescing. Before the sale could be effected, however, the boy disappeared and the mother asked him to find her child. He went on board the *Kin Shan* and found the boy and then he was charged with kidnapping him.

Mr. Wood said it would be better to hear the evidence of defendant's friends, before committing him for trial and remanded the case till to-day.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A Chinese youth, who was charged with harbouring a girl, under 21 years of age, in No. 4, Ezra Lane, without the consent of her parents, was committed by Mr. Wood for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. A. E. Wood prosecuted.

Defendant stated that the girl was ill-treated by her parents and entreated him to take her away from them. Out of compassion he did so. The prosecution, however, urged that the girl was not ill-treated. The girl had been brought up by her guardians since she was one month old. Defendant was a friend of the family and had taken the girl away.

HARBOURING A GIRL.

A Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with harbouring a girl at No. 111, Hollywood Road, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. A. E. Wood prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence. Mr. J. H. Gardner watched proceedings on behalf of the parents.

According to the evidence the defendant met the girl and her elder sister at a house in Hongkong, and fell in love with her; the girl, at the same time, reciprocating that affection. According to the defence, the lovers had several meetings, through the connivance of the elder sister, with the mutual understanding that a marriage would follow. The girl visited her lover's house on several occasions, the sister acting as chaperon. The sister also made a proposal of marriage between her younger sister and defendant. On August 3rd, while defendant was in Canton, the girl asked him to accompany her to Hongkong, which he did. She practically supplied all their wants, rented a cubicle and they lived as man and wife, till the parents traced them. The defence further stated that the girls were used by the parents as "decoys" as they were under the impression that defendant was a wealthy man. The family was an undesirable one, the eldest son being in prison for theft. The prosecution alleged that defendant took the girl without the consent of her parents; that no proposal of marriage was made, and even if it had been, they would have rejected it, as they did not think defendant a fit mate for their daughter. They also denied knowing defendant.

Mr. Wood, on Saturday, applied to the Magistrate to have the charge withdrawn. He said that certain facts had come to light regarding the girl's family and he thought it best not to proceed with the charge. He had consulted the committee of the Po Leung Kok and they, too, were of the same opinion. No doubt, an offence had been committed under the Ordinance, but in the circumstances he thought defendant should be discharged.

The Magistrate, addressing defendant stated that an offence had been committed and the law was the same for English, Portuguese, Chinese or any person of whatever nationality. No girl, under 21 years of age, could be taken away without the consent of the parents. If no permission had been obtained a man was liable to be sentenced to one year's hard labour by the Police Court and to two years' hard labour by the Supreme Court. It was a very serious offence. As, however, the case had been withdrawn against defendant he would discharge him.

(Continued on first of next column.)

SPORT.

LOCAL CRICKET.

FIRST FRIENDLY GAME OF THE SEASON.

R.E. DEFEAT C.R.C.

We understand that it has been decided not to organise a cricket league for the coming winter owing to the fact that so many of the Colony's cricketers have left for native service.

There will, however, be a series of friendly games, so that interest in the game will not altogether be lost. The first of these was played on the C.R.C. ground on Saturday, when the Royal Engineers met and scored an easy victory over the C.R.C. by 64 runs, in a one-innings match.

The R.E. made a good start, Wahl and MacGregor putting up 31 runs between them for the first wicket. Three wickets fell cheaply after this pair had been dismissed, and then Corp. Adams came to the rescue with an enterprisingly compiled 36 runs. Sapper Purnell's 23 runs was also a welcome contribution, and Townsend scored 14 not out in vigorous style. Both Purnell and Townsend included a six in their scores.

When the C.R.C. commenced their innings they found the bowling of Purnell and Beakes, both of whom kept a fine length, rather too good for them, and it was only an extremely careful exhibition of batting by Cheng Chi, who went through the innings undefeated with 29 runs to his credit, that saved the side from making a very poor show. Cheng, who scored 10 runs, was the only other double figure scorer. Purnell reaped a rich harvest, getting eight wickets at a fraction over two runs apiece. He did the "hat-trick" in the eighth over, and bowled only three overs in which he did not get a wicket.

The scores and bowling analyses are as follows:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.			
Capt. Wahl, c Lew Man Tsun, b Ng Sze Kwong	14		
Serge. MacGregor, c Wong, b Lew Man Tsun	16		
Sapper Walker, c Ang D Lew Man Tsun	7		
Asun	0		
C.S.M. Heales, b Ng Sze Kwong	0		
Lt. Lucas, b Ng Sze Kwong	0		
Corp. Adams, b Cheng Chi	36		
Sapper Millard, b Lew Man Tsun	1		
Sapper Purnell, c Ang D Cheng	23		
S.S. Charters, b Ng Sze Kwong	4		
Corp. Heale, c Wang, b Ng Sze Kwong	1		
Kwong	2		
L.C. Townsend, not out	14		
Extras	3		
Total	124		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Un Hwa Fan	9	2	29
Yew Man Tsun	9	1	25
Ng Sze Kwong	8.2	1	45
Cheng Chi	4	0	21
Extras	5		
Total	35.2		

C.R.C.			
Yew Man Tsun, b Purnell	1		
Cheng Chi, not out	29		
H. Tung, c MacGregor, b Purnell	10		
Ng Sze Kwong, b Purnell	8		
Geo. Lee, c MacGregor, b Heales	1		
Un Hwa Fan, run out	0		
J. Wong, c Lucas, b Purnell	1		
G. Kew, b Purnell	0		
C. P. Lee, c Adams, b Purnell	0		
J. A. Lam, c Ang D Purnell	0		
Ip Kwan, c Reakes, b Purnell	2		
Extras	5		
Total	60		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Reakes	9	1	34
Purnell	9	0	21
Total	18		

C. Krausch alias C. Nelson, who was originally believed to be a German when arrested on a charge of complicity in an armed robbery at Shanghai, has been found to be an American citizen. Mr. Earl B. Rose appeared for the U.S. Government before the Mixed Court on August 28th and stated that he had called to the Naval Department at Washington, as the accused had said he had formerly been in the U.S. Navy and had received a reply that he was an American born citizen. The accused, who said he had no objection to raise and wished to retain his American citizenship, was handed over to the U.S. Court for China for trial.

SNATCHING CASES.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to snatch a watch from another Chinese in Queen's Road Central.

A *lukung* stated that whilst on duty he heard cries of "thief, thief." He saw complainant with his watch chain hanging out of his pocket and arrested defendant on complainant's charge.

Defendant stated that complainant pulled the watch off his pocket himself and then accused him. Defendant said he was looking at picture sign-boards at the time.

Mr. Wood said there seemed to be some doubt about the case and discharged defendant.

Another Chinese was charged with snatching two gold mounted rattan bangles from the wrists of a little girl in On Tai Street.

The mother stated that defendant snatched the bangles and ran away. Her daughter had sustained an abrasion on one of the wrists consequent on the violence used by defendant.

Defendant said that he came from Canton a few days ago and was out of employment. On the day in question, whilst walking along On Tai Street he saw people running and followed their example. He was then arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

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THE WAR.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH SUCCESSES:

BRITISH ADVANCE ON AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD:

NEUVECHAPELLE, CHAUNY, HAM, TERGNIER AND COUCY FOREST CAPTURED:

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT TO THE HINDENBURG LINE.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

French-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

IMPORTANT BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, September 8th. 4.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our progress continues on the southern portion of the battle front, and we are in close touch with the French Army on our right.

South of Peronne, we are already nearly seven miles east of the Somme, and we are advancing on the general line of Monchy-la-Cache, Vraignes and Tincourt, all of which places are in our hands.

We rapidly overcame the resistance of the enemy's covering troops who attempted to delay us, and we took prisoners.

South of the Cologne River, on the high ground about Nurlu, the enemy contested our advance with greater stubbornness.

There was sharp fighting about Nurlu and around Equancourt, in the valley to the north.

We captured Nurlu and Equancourt, and the British, advancing beyond this line, captured Longueval and Lirumont, and are approaching Metz-en-Couture and the western portions of Havincourt Wood, taking prisoners.

Local fighting westward of La Bassée and eastward of Bac-St. Maur resulted in the capture of prisoners.

We slightly advanced opposite Erquinchem and south-east of Ypres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed enemy troops. Enemy aircraft flying in large formations on the German side of the line were active, especially at Cambrai.

We destroyed 23 hostile machines and drove down 11 uncontrollable. Thirteen British machines are missing. We dropped 21 tons on various targets. Flying at night was impossible.

SOMME CROSSING FORCED BY THE BRITISH.

London, September 8th. 2.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We forced the crossing of the Somme south of Peronne on the 8th inst. in face of a vigorous resistance by rearwards on the eastern bank, and we captured the villages St. Christ. Brie, Le Menil-Bruntal and a number of prisoners.

We are now advancing astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road, reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussée, captured Boingt, eastward of Peronne, and have made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurlu.

We hold Bussy, and we are nearing Templeux-La-Fosse, Nurlu and Equancourt, where there was sharp fighting at night-time.

We gained ground west of La Bassée and beat off an attack against one of our new posts. We are now established in portions of the old German front line east of Neuve-Chapelle, and we hold the old front line in the Fauquissart sector.

English troops advanced their line north-west of Armentières, taking several prisoners.

ADVANCING TOWARDS MESSINES.

London, September 8th. 1.5 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We made further progress east and north-east of Peronne.

We captured Hamcourt, Sorcelle-Grand and Metz-en-Couture.

North of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havincourt Wood taking a number of prisoners.

North of La Bassée Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines.

Further north we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, taking 30 prisoners, and advancing our line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

BRITISH CAPTURE NEUVE CHAPELLE.

London, September 8th. 1.55 p.m.

The British have captured Neuve Chapelle.

MOPPING UP VICTORIOUS BATTLE FIELDS.

London, September 8th. 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, states:—The past twenty-four hours were mainly devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories.

A good deal of straggling fighting occurred, especially in the vicinity of Moeuvres, where we cleared the ridge.

During yesterday, between the Scarpe and the Somme, we captured 500 prisoners.

The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in the areas behind Le Menil and Athies Wood, and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line.

Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wulverghem.

The enemy continue to show apprehension of a tank surprise, and are also using their batteries at an extreme range.

A considerable number of the enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most of the prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German Army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes they openly jeer and deride them.

ASTRIDE THE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD.

London, September 8th. 5.30 p.m.

Reuter learns that since this morning we advanced on a front of 12 miles to a depth of three miles astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road.

At present the line runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Boucy and Bouvincourt and thence astride the Esmeres to Monchy-La Gache and Quivieres.

ATTACK AGAINST BELGIANS.

London, September 7th. 1.00 a.m.

A Belgian *communiqué* says:—Enemy "shock" troops attacked on a front of three kilometres the advanced positions which we conquered on August 27th in the region of Langemark.

The enemy penetrated at certain points, but the Belgians immediately counter-attacked and reconquered all the lost ground, except one post, after bitter fighting. We took 20 prisoners and inflicted sanguinary losses.

THE MODERN VANDALS.

London, September 7th. 12.30 p.m.

A semi-official statement says:—The enemy is destroying vandal-like.

When they have not time to burn down houses they remove the furniture and make great bonfires of them.

They blow up the most important buildings and pillage everything; remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not time to remove.

Nevertheless our advance in the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war-material and important ammunition depots.

The sight of such devastation, ordered by the leaders of the German army, kindles in our soldiers a determination to punish such crimes. They seem to know no fatigue in pursuit.

THE NAVY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

London, September 7th. 1.25 p.m.

Sir Eric Geddes telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig his heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumphant continued advance of the British armies in France. He says that the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride, and she hopes that she may also soon have a chance of following the example of the army in crushing the enemy.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 7th. 5.20 p.m.

A German official statement says:—We repulsed several attacks south of Ypres.

We are in contact with the enemy east of Vailly on the Aisne.

We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights north-east of Fismes.

FRENCH FRONT.

ACTREUCOURT MASSIF IN FRENCH HANDS.

London, September 8th. 8.50 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Oise, the French took possession of the whole of the Actreucourt Massif.

The situation is developing according to anticipations. The German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg Line.

FRENCH OCCUPY TERGNIER.

London, September 7th. 2.35 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—The French advanced on a 30 mile front to an average depth of two miles, and, in places, four miles. They occupied, unopposed, Tergnier, a very important railway junction. The enemy has thereby lost his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin.

FOREST OF COUCY CAPTURED.

London, September 8th. 9.10 p.m.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis, which was stormed in spite of the enemy's obstinate resistance.

North of Quincy Basse we passed the villages of Auliers and Bassolesaule.

South of the Ailette, Nanteuilla-Fosse, Fort Conde, and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands.

There is no change north of the Vesle. PURSUIT CONTINUED.

London, September 7th. 11.40 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearwards.

On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Pithon, Sommettes, Hamcourt, Dury and Oilly. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham.

Farther south we held Cugny and reached the western outskirts of Bois de Genlis.

North of the Oise we entered Tergnier, to the east of which our line runs along the railway and the canal.

Paris, September 8th.

FRENCH CAPTURES.

Paris, September 8th.

A *communiqué* says:—At night we continued to advance on the whole front between the Somme and the Vesle.

We continue to cross the Somme in the region of Epéancourt, and farther south we have pushed on at several points as far as the Ham-Peronne road.

South of Ham we have occupied Le Plessis-Petre-dol and Berlaucourt, and we have passed Guivry, Caillouel, Crepigny and Abbecourt.

North of the Ailette we have reached the outskirts of Saincy and the plateau north of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we have reached the Vauxillon Ravine.

On the Vesle front the Americans have reached the outskirts of Villiers-en-Prayeres, on the north-eastern slopes of Revillon, and have occupied Clennes.

FRENCH CAPTURE HAM AND CHAUNY.

Paris, September 7th.

A *communiqué* says:—Along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne the thrust of our troops did not slacken. Today, despite German efforts to stem our advance, we captured Ham and Chauny.

East of the Canal du Nord we reached the line of Lanchy Forest and Villers-St. Christophe, east of Oulilly, east of Ham, Bronchy, Villeselve, Ugnyle-Gay and Viry-Morcel.

Since yesterday our troops have advanced in places to a depth of over ten kilometres.

We occupied the lower forest of Coucy as far as Petit-Barisis, where the enemy abandoned considerable war material and munition depots.

To the right, we held the outskirts of Fresnes and Quincy-Basse, the outskirts of Vaux-Aillon, Moisy Farm and Laffaux.

We reoccupied our old trenches on the whole front north of the Aisne.

The Americans made fresh progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

FRENCH NEARING THE CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

London, September 7th. 8 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday night, says:—Enemy resistance is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Aisne front and German artillery firing is very violent.

Nevertheless, the French appreciably advanced and are now fighting on the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy.

In the centre the French crossed the valley up to the Soissons-Laon railway and gained a footing on the Laffaux Plateau, which is an offshoot of the Malmoussin plateau.

The French are now within three miles of the western extremity of the Chemin Des Dames.

In the Quincy Basse region, near the upper forest of Coucy the French in the evening encountered a fierce resistance in a salient of the Hindenburg line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town is in flames.

GERMANS MAKING FOR THE NEW HINDENBURG LINE.

London, September 8th. 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across the devastated country.

General Debény's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epéancourt to Oilly, while on the south General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg Line along the whole front.

The French have now passed Chauny and early in the day were close to Tergnier which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg Line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt, which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon. General Mangin's men were this morning fighting practically on the old line.

There were engagements along the edge of the Upper Coucy Forest and Roziere Farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the Franco-British fronts before the attack on March 21st.

NEXT FEW DAYS WILL DECIDE.

London, September 8th. 11.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Germans are retreating on the whole of the French battlefield. There the immediate objective is from St. Quentin across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest St. Gobain to Laffaux, then past Malmoussin to Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juigny across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac south-east to Rheims, and through the hilly country, which so far has proved impervious to all assault.

The enemy has to-day from 30 to 40 divisions in reserve, but his armies are being consumed at least at the rate of a division per day. The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line, except in disorder and in such condition that he cannot stay there. The next few days will decide.

FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S FINE INITIATIVE.

London, September 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The crossing of the rivulet at Ingou was due to the courage of a single Lieutenant, who got his company man by man under heavy fire across a wrecked railway bridge on the Ham-Nesle line. He worked up the other bank with a handful of men to Ruzy-le-Petit, which surrendered. His initiative was responsible for most of the prisoners captured between Ingou and the Somme.

AMERICAN CAPTURES.

London, September 7th. 1.40 a.m.

An American official message dated yesterday says:—North of the Vesle we have taken Longueval, Merval, and Clennes, and we reached the line Villiers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal.

FOCH'S STRATEGICAL OFFENSIVE.

London, September 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday evening, states:—There was never a truer instance of a strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west of them. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically, we would have lost at least 10,000, and possibly 30,000 men. The blow struck at the Soissons Plateau east of Leuilly enabled us to cross the Vesle without scarcely firing a shot. For this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' DESPERATE VALOUR.

London, September 8th. 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states:—The amazing advance by General Mangin's left and centre during the past twenty-four hours is the direct result of the actions in the earlier days of the week.

A French officer, who had seen the "hottest" fighting at Verdun testifies that he has not witnessed more desperate valour than was shown by the Prussian Guards in the attempt to check the French advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames.

Some of the Guards charged right up to the tanks, which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. There the fighting was nearly as desperate as when Leuilly was captured, and also at Mont-des-Tombes. In all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive, and thereby piled up their casualties, which were beyond all expectation.

The French captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill, through which there are railway tunnels, and one looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux, which our gunfire has rendered uninhabitable.

Despite their losses, the Germans still hold the outskirts of the hills about Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette valley and for the cross-fire they thus bring on our advance towards Chemin-des-Dames. Still, fighting is to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

SOFT OPPOSITION TO AMERICAN ADVANCE.

London, September 8th. 5.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at nine o'clock this morning, says:—The Germans are across the Aisne, and without making any attempt to veil their retirement or to exact the ordinary penalties for the French and American advance.

The opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft, and the machine-guns left behind proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we are going at.

The enemy shelling of the roads and villages is also spasmodic and without plan.

The French further east experienced a stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills and are now able to overlook the long-promised land.

There may be some sharper fighting to-day, if the last of the rearwards have not been withdrawn across the river at night-time, but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

FRENCH NEARING THE ST. GOBAIN MASSIF.

London, September 8th. 2.45 p.m.

An important feature of this morning's news from the front is that, except between Hayrincourt and the Scarpe, the Allies have now crossed the whole Canal du Nord, the Somme and Tortille water-line down to Ham, whence the Allies are about four miles distant. The check to the progress of our tanks, which this water-line constituted, has now been overcome, and except in the north there is now no water-line between us and the Hindenburg Line.

The French are progressing between the Somme and the Oise and have practically captured the whole of the Autrecourt massif, and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line, which, however, is liable to be turned from Oilly in the north.

The French have secured a good hold of the northern bank of the Ailette, and are very close to the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be very difficult to capture frontally.

Since August 8th the enemy has put in 101 divisions on the battle front north and south of the Somme, also two dismounted cavalry divisions, and 25 divisions have been engaged twice.

AN ENFORCED GERMAN RETREAT.

Amsterdam, September 8th.

The military correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says the British have undoubtedly captured ground to a considerable depth, and the German retreat is an enforced retreat. "Without doubt we are confronted with an extraordinarily serious situation, for our enemies desire to enforce a decision before the winter, and in order to obtain this they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and fighting material which the world's industry has placed at their disposal."

COSTLY GERMAN SACRIFICE.

Paris, September 8th.

A Havas message says:—Yesterday witnessed four French operations. General Debény's Army pushed forward on the Somme within four kilometres of Ham. General Humbert's troops reached the Oise on the same distance south-west of Chauny, while General Mangin's Army, capturing most of the lower forest of Coucy, advanced within four kilometres south of the same town. Ham and Chauny are actually ripe fruits. From that point General Mangin widened his positions eastward, clearly launching an offensive from west to east against the crest of the Chemin-des-Dames, an operation which forced the Crown Prince to abandon the hills between the Aisne and the Vesle, sacrificing several Divisions to avoid disaster.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 8th.

A German official message says:—We repulsed strong enemy attacks from the Neuville, Manancourt and Moislains line.

From Peronne and over the Somme the enemy persistently followed our rearwards.

Between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy pressed more keenly.

We completed the freeing of ourselves between the Oise and the Aisne.

GERMANS FORTIFYING DUTCH FRONTIER.

Amsterdam, September 8th.

The *Tyd* states that the Germans at present are very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier near Meer, Noordhoek and Steenaken.

It is believed the Germans are making an extreme defence of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown to the line of the Meuse.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Amsterdam, September 7th.

A German warship was seen to sink yesterday evening off the Dutch coast. Presumably she was mined or torpedoed.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Washington, September 7th.

The Navy Department announces that a submarine sank the 2,000 ton American steamer *Lake Owen* by gunfire in foreign waters on September 3rd. Five of the crew are missing.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

Washington, September 7th.

The homebound transport *Mount Vernon*, formerly the *Acorn* *Virginian* *Geble*, was torpedoed 200 miles from France on Thursday. She reached port without any casualties.

NORWAY'S MARINE LOSSES.

London, September 6th.

Thirteen Norwegian vessels, with a tonnage of 23,000, were destroyed during August, owing to war causes.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO GERMANY.

The Hague, September 8th.

The Government has protested to Germany against the submarine destruction of vessels within the so-called barred zone, the sinking on August 24th of seven fishing vessels, and the forcing of various skippers to sign a declaration the contents of which were unknown to them. It requests the return of the goods taken from the fishing vessels.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH RAID.

Rome, September 7th.
The French carried out a brilliant raid east of the Asiago, after a short but very violent artillery preparation. The enemy resisted desperately, and suffered heavily.
The French losses were slight.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

DISQUIETING REPORTS.

London, September 7th.
There are disquieting reports filtering out from Russia. It is stated that the whole of the British colony in Petrograd has been arrested.

There have been numerous arrests at Moscow.

The Headquarters of the French Military Mission has been sacked and a number of Frenchmen have been arrested.

LENIN'S CONDITION.

Lenin is weaker from effusion of blood and pleura.

His assailant is dying, as the result of ill-treatment.

BOLSHEVIST TERRORS.

London, September 7th.
Apparently a Bolshevist reign of terror has been instituted in Moscow.

A telegram received in Amsterdam from Moscow states that as a result of the decree issued on September 5th ordering the arrest of the Social Revolutionaries, representatives of the bourgeoisie, and ex-officers, who are to be shot in the event of fresh anti-Bolshevist conspiracies, many Social Revolutionaries were arrested in Moscow; also several high ecclesiastics who are alleged to be implicated in the "British conspiracy." Numerous executions are occurring.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

London, September 6th.
9.10 p.m.

A British official message from Northern Russia says:—After severe hand-to-hand fighting on the Archangel front, with the enemy led by Germans, the Allies occupied Obozerskaya, taking 150 prisoners and inflicting heavy losses.
Our casualties were light.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG'S PROCLAMATION.

COPENHAGEN, September 8th.
General von Hindenburg's proclamation (referred to on page 7) is a long and remarkable document. It attempts to discount the reproductions dropped by aeroplanes of "war prisoners' original letters, describing their well-being, by thanking God for the exceptional cases of decent and humane English prison-camp commanders who exist.

The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force peace in the West, in spite of the Americans, and engages the efforts to counter-act the effects of the leaflets which are stated to have been dropped from an aeroplane in thousands of copies.

The proclamation abounds with references to the "poisonousness" of enemy propaganda and winds up by saying "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

GERMAN PEACE CHORUS.

STOCKHOLM, September 7th.
The latest addition to the German peace chorus is Herr Erzberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Centre Party, which hitherto has the most powerful parliamentary supporters and militarists.

Herr Erzberger, interviewed, declared that Germany did not desire world dominion. A military victory would only divide the world into two camps. Personally he agreed with Earl Grey regarding the League of Nations, which must form part of future practical politics.

INGLORIOUS PAGE OF GERMAN HISTORY.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.
The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that this last week will form no glorious page in the history of the German people. There has been a display of nervelessness for which one can only find mitigating circumstances.

ATTEMPTS TO SCUTTLE GERMAN SHIPS IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 7th.

There is much indignation owing to a concerted attempt by the crews of the German ships in Chile, comprising 32 steamers and 57 sailing ships, aggregating 300,000 tons, to dynamite the ships and machinery.

The quick action of the Naval Authorities prevented the complete destruction of the vessels, but the engines of seven of the steamers were destroyed.

Troops are now guarding the ships.

SENSATIONAL GERMAN NAVY STORY.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Scandinavian newspapers contain a sensational explanation of the mystery of numerous corpses of German sailors being washed up on the coasts.

It is stated that the crews refused to go aboard the submarines, seized four torpedo-boats, and steamed at full speed to Norway.

Other warships chased and overtook them and a regular fight ensued.

Two of the torpedo-boats were sunk and the crews were killed or drowned.

ALLIES' UNDENIABLE SUCCESS.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

The German expert, General Ardennes, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat, admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing the German front on the Arras-Cambrai road.

General Ardennes finds the excuse that the Germans had been fighting for twelve days and were suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies, "and he expects that Marshal Foch will continue his harassing tactics and will attempt to envelop the German wings."

AMERICA'S HUGE WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

The Eight Billion Dollar War Revenue Bill was introduced to the House of Representatives amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The member who introduced the measure declared that the Americans were ready to surrender all their profits and income over living expenses to win the war.

OBITUARY.

SIR RATAN TATA.

LONDON, September 8th.

The death has occurred of Sir Ratan Tata, partner of Tata Sons & Co., Bombay and Director of Tata, Ltd., London.

Melbourne, September 8th.
The death occurred at sea, while proceeding to England, of Baron de Forrester, a former Commonwealth Treasurer.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, September 7th.

Owing to the official estimate of the cotton crop being 11,137,600 bales as compared with 13,619,000 bales last year and 11,942,000 bales in the previous year, the prices in the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday jumped from 150 to 175 points in ten minutes. The October selling price is 97.35 cents. The final prices are about 100 points lower owing to profit-taking.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 7th.

Silver is steady.

LONDON, September 7th.

Silver is unchanged.

(Continued on Page 7.)

STEEL HEALS ITSELF.

One of the most remarkable machines ever built is in operation at the great workshop in France where the Royal Flying Corps repairs its damaged aeroplanes. This machine, the only one of its kind, which was both conceived and constructed in that workshop, is described by Gustave Babin in *L'Illustration* as one that makes wounded steel heal itself in exactly the same way as wounded flesh heals.

It is almost automatic, is operated by electricity, and uses galvanism as its principle. It needs only one or two men to watch it, they being guided by a chart showing in many colours the piece of metal to be repaired, the exact repairs necessary, the composition of the galvanic bath, the current needed, the diameter of the wire that conduct it, and the time of immersion.

It is used for restoring worn or broken parts of delicate motors, most of which are difficult to replace. When M. Babin saw it there were lying on the table beside it parts it had just repaired that would have cost over 21,000 francs and much time to replace. In the previous week it had turned out 300 pieces, all of great importance, for nothing less is confided to it.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LD.

A GOOD REPORT.

At a time when so many large engineering interests in Great Britain are considering the advantages of reorganization and combining interests, the Chairman's speech at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the General Electric Co., Ltd., held at Cannon Street Hotel on July 8th, is of considerable interest.

The Board of Directors of the General Electric Co., Ltd.—whose interests in China are in the hands of the subsidiary company, the General Electric Co., of China, Ltd., with its head office in Shanghai—has been strengthened by the addition of Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., late Prime Minister of Western Australia and Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, the Chairman of Messrs. Kynoch's, Ltd.

In his speech to the shareholders, Mr. H. Hirst, chairman and managing director, said:—

"The electrical industry is to rise to the level expected of it, and not to drift back again into a state of industrial dependence. It must make itself independent of foreign importation and develop all its requirements from raw materials and resources which the Empire places at its disposal, in that direction great opportunities will be afforded for scientific research and invention. Furthermore, co-operation with labour and prudent finance will lift us into a higher sphere of usefulness in the social and economic development of the country."

"The electrical industry in the future will not be content to be a mere adjunct to other industries—it will have to be a 'key' industry by itself. Industrial penetration, of which we have heard so much of late, has been carried out by Germany, who has used the electrical industry as a key."

If electrical concerns are to open the door for British enterprise abroad they must in future be enabled to carry out complete contracts.

It is little realized that average electrical contracts bring as a rule only 10 per cent. or 1 per cent. of work into purely electrical shops. The work connected with it automatically brings 85 per cent. or 90 per cent. of work into engineering and other industries.

Firms that have carried out the lighting and power installations of Berlin and Chicago have a better opportunity of securing foreign contracts than British firms, which, although their complete range of products may be equally good, or better, can only show that they have carried out a section of an installation, say, at Manchester, another at Glasgow and another at Birmingham. I wish some attention to this necessity had been visible in the recent report on the organization of super-stations contemplated in this country. Those demands of the manufacturers have so far been overlooked.

"I am firmly convinced that these changes will take place, we have had to change our policy somewhat. All the works we have had to control have been built, started and developed by our own initiative, and, therefore, we take that much pride in them."

"The war having of necessity prevented our realizing the ideal of being efficient in every branch of electrical engineering by the means we had originally planned, we have decided on another *modus operandi*, in order to be ready when the great work of reconstruction commences."

"What, therefore, is denied to us both by time and restrictions to build for ourselves, we must acquire by purchase. In accordance with this policy we have acquired the ordinary shares in Messrs. Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., one of the most prominent electricity meter manufacturers in the country. This is also the reason why we have acquired the works of Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Ltd., at Perth. That firm has gained a splendid engineering reputation, and without a doubt will have greater chances of development in conjunction with an electrical firm such as the General Electric Company."

The acquisition brings to us certain departments which in the light of the above programme are a necessity, but it brings also to us other departments which open up to us fresh fields of enterprise. The beauty of this programme is that, from a national point of view it is efficient, it overlaps very little, if at all, the schemes and projects of other big electrical concerns, and will not be surprised that, to carry out these different schemes we require additional capital. We shall submit for your approval a resolution increasing the capital of the Company to 23,000,000 by the creation of 100,000 additional preference shares of £10 each, and 60,000 additional Ordinary Shares of £10 each."

This resolution was subsequently passed. The directors' report for the year ended March 31st, 1914, which was passed, showed that the net profits were £248,801, plus £28,776 brought forward. After deducting debenture stock interest, £24,000, normal and special depreciation, £29,716, grants to dependents of men on active service, £13,664, managing director's and employees' bonus £25,914, dividend 6 per cent. on preference shares £242,000, reserve for income-tax on ordinary share dividend £12,812, transfer to reserve account £100,000, there remained an available balance of £198,540. A dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, on the ordinary shares required £21,353, leaving to be carried forward (subject to excess profits duty if any) £177,187.

NO TIME FOR BILLIARDS.

The Middlesex Appeal Tribunal dismissed the application for exemption of Melbourne (Inman), billiards champion. "We are not content to allow him become supervisor of billiard tables for the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and receive £230 a year for it," said Sir Herbert Neill, chairman. "He is still to continue his professional matches, I see." "It's a super-crazy job. Why be a soldier at 16, a day?" remarked the National Service representative. "It's a grave scandal," commented the vice-chairman. "No time was given Inman in which to join the colours, so he can be called within seven days, if necessary."

GERMAN FINANCE DISHONEST.

ENEMY MARCHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott delivered an important speech on the motion for the second reading, of the Finance Bill, in which he showed that German finance was dishonest, in the sense that the figures were unreliable, and that Germany's methods were in marked contrast with our own.

Lord Emmott said that considering the enormous liabilities to which Great Britain was committed, he did not think the demands made upon the taxpayer were at all too large. He often wished that the Government would keep us better informed about German finance. The comparative superiority of the provision that we had made for this war had been the subject of praise even in Pan-German newspapers. Our finance was honest.

(Hear, hear.) German finance was dishonest in the sense that their figures were unreliable. (Hear, hear.) For instance, they still took credit for their pre-war revenue, about £150,000,000 in all. In that pre-war revenue there was an item of about £200,000,000 from Customs, but owing to the blockade the commodities that were going into Germany at the present time were so small that no large revenue such as that could possibly be raised from Customs at present. In regard to Excise, the chief items were brandy, malt, and sugar. Far less of all these commodities was being consumed in Germany at the present time than was the case before the war, and yet they were taking credit for receiving the same amount that they received in peace time.

In addition to Germany crediting herself with the old peace-time revenue, when she did not receive it, on the other side she did not debit herself with the £70,000,000 that was paid in peace-time for the upkeep of the army and navy. The acknowledged deficit for this year of £144,000,000 was arrived at by over-estimating her receipts and understating her expenditure. It was a fictitious figure, and did not represent the facts, which apparently the German Government dare not disclose to their people.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Only very few people had an elementary knowledge of German finance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated that the German debt from March 31st, 1913, would amount to £5,000,000,000. He calculated that the pensions after the war would cost Germany at least £150,000,000—perhaps, a great deal more. It was calculated that £750,000,000 was the amount that Germany would have to meet if the war ended about March 31st next. The corresponding figures for Great Britain, stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were £350,000,000, made up of our pre-war expenditure of, roughly, £200,000,000, and the extra amount to which we were committed for education and other items, and the additional sum that would be required for pensions after the war and the interest on sinking fund. The total debt, which it was estimated would stand at the end of the current financial year was £5,850,000,000.

As regarded Great Britain, the whole of the £350,000,000 was provided in the Finance Bill of this year, with the taxes that had been levied before this year. Germany was providing for permanent taxation less than half the amount she would require to meet her expenditure if the war were to end on March 31st of next year. We were providing all we should have to meet. Germany had budgeted for £350,000,000, while we were raising £250,000,000. Germany was not doing half what we were doing. Germany, since the war began, had raised £200,000,000 in indirect taxation, £375,000,000 in direct taxation. In addition, there was £100,000,000 raised by the Federal States. Therefore, Germany's extra contribution, since the war began was £675,000,000, while ours was £1,850,000,000. The question of German finance was not merely a matter of intellectual interest. The nations of the world were for the most part, living on their capital. It was true that this was holding out, but it had been expected, but the day of reckoning was not come, and even in Great Britain the war lasted much longer he looked forward to the situation with a good deal of apprehension. But if he were a German he would regard the situation there with positive terror. This was a Pan-German war. One difficulty of ending it was that the Pan-German day was over unless they obtained indemnities as well as territory. The Pan-Germans were a simple-minded people who expressed their convictions with the crude dogmatism and the cocksureness which was assumed, if he might say so without offence, by the *Morning Post* in Great Britain. If Germany, however, could not get an indemnity she must raise an additional £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 per annum, and, judging by our experience, she must get it by direct taxation, at a time when war profits would have ceased and the world was slowly recuperating. The inevitable result would be friction between the Federal States and the Imperial Government. The Federal States had always claimed the income-tax, which must be the best and the most fruitful source of direct taxation. If there were serious trouble between them that must have a disastrous tendency. The Junkers and the capitalists who were responsible for this war would themselves have to pay for it.

"Germany is marching to bankruptcy now," continued Lord Emmott. "and it will take a lot to set her on her legs after the war. If Germany receives no indemnities, clearly the longer the war lasts the more the people will have to pay; and when it becomes apparent to Germany that she will receive no indemnity and that the people who made the war will have to pay for it, perhaps we shall see a change of spirit."

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH ADVANCE EXTENDED.

LONDON, September 6th, 12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern part of the battle front, both northward and southward of Poperinghe, we are advancing and driving in the enemy's rearguards, and we are approaching the high ground on the Athies Nurla front.

Between Nurla and the Sence river there were minor engagements at different parts.

We slightly advanced on the spur north of Equancourt, and local fighting occurred about Neuville-Bourbonval and Moeuvres.

Patrols crossed to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy on the Lys front again strongly attacked in the sector north of Hill 63 and was repulsed, after sharp fighting.

We advanced a short distance southward and south-eastward of Nieppe, and north-eastward of Wulverghem.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During the 4th inst., we dropped 23 tons of bombs. Night-bombing was impossible.

The enemy, working in large formations on their side of the lines, showed considerable activity.

We brought down 25 hostile machines and shot down nine balloons in flames.

We drove down 44 aeroplanes uncontrollable. Sixteen British machines are missing. One British machine reported missing on the 2nd inst. has returned.

Since the beginning of the offensive on August 8th we have brought down 465 hostile machines, and their destruction in every case was clearly established. We drove down uncontrollable 200, of which many actually "crashed." These totals are exclusive of the considerable number brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

We also set on fire 61 balloons. We dropped 911 tons of bombs. Practically the whole of the air-fighting occurred on the enemy's side of the lines. Two hundred and sixty-two British machines did not return during this period.

FAILURE OF ENEMY TO REACT.

LONDON, September 5th, 10.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—There is a lull on the British battle front. The absolute failure of the enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony to the completeness of our victory.

Today our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai. Between us and Cambrai is the Maroing line, which, according to our airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead, such as the Harvircourt Wood, into which we are now pumping gas and shells, and the Bourlon Wood of unpleasant memory.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH GAIN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 6th.

A "communiqué" states:—During the day the French continue to pursue the retreating enemy on the Canal du Nord and Vesle front, and made an important advance, despite local resistance.

We held Falvy and Offoy, on the north bank of the Somme Canal to the south. Our lines approach the Ham road, which is the border between Plessis-Patte-Doie and Berlaucourt. South-east of the latter our front passes through the outskirts of Guivry, Caulouel, Crepigny, north of Marex and Dampecourt and the southern skirts of Abbecourt.

ENEMY GIVING GROUND.

We advanced six kilometres at some points.

On the whole of the Ailette front the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since August 20th, to-day began to give ground.

Our units, pursuing the German rearguards, made rapid progress north of the Ailette.

Pierremande and Autreville are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the low forest of Coucy.

Further east we occupy Folembray, Coucy-le-Chateau, and Coucy-la-Ville, and advanced a kilometre south of Fresnoy.

On the right our front passes east of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we hold the line Neuville-sur-Margival-Vregny, and the western slopes of Conde front.

THIRTY VILLAGES RECAPTURED.

Over 30 villages were recaptured to-day on this part of the front.

South of the Vesle we border the Aisne, between Conde and Viell-Aroy.

Eastwards the line passes north of Duizel to Barbouval and over the Beaugard plateau.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our airmen were most prominent in the battle on the 4th inst., flying very low and machine-gunning the retreating troops, transport and bivouacs. Thousands of rounds were fired and six tons of bombs were dropped upon stations, causing the utmost confusion. Fifteen German aeroplanes were "grazed."

FURTHER ENEMY RETIREMENT INEVITABLE.

LONDON, September 6th, 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—General Debeney's and General Humbert's Armies resumed the advance to-day and reached the places mentioned in the "communiqué." They are now within three miles of Ham.

General Humbert pushed on as far as one thousand yards west of the Ham-Guise road.

Evidently the enemy will be unable to stand on the line of the road, and, therefore, a further retirement is inevitable. Fires in the country behind plainly indicate the enemy's intention in this regard.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME.

The valley of the Somme has been the scene of extraordinary fighting during the last few days. The Germans contested every yard of the Canal, also the marshes bordering it. Last of all they fought in the bed of the river itself, where the water was very low, owing to the hottest summer in living memory.

The defence was entrusted to the Alpine Corps, who fought with their usual cleverness and courage. They needed their machine-guns in the tall reeds, in dry patches and even in the tree-tops. The French were obliged to throw bridges over the Canal in face of the heavy Alpine fire, and the crews of the first French gun teams who rushed up the bank were killed at their pieces.

Nevertheless, pontoon crossings were effected, then a few wooden trestle bridges were thrown across. Each of these structures cost a fight in which many brave deeds were witnessed. Finally, French ingenuity and the inherent love of the "Poilu" for difficulty and adventure got the better of German thoroughness, and the canal and marshes were taken possession of successfully. We had not established ourselves firmly on the farther bank until to-day.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON LAFAIX.

LONDON, September 6th, 12.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The enemy is retiring on the line of La Faux on the left of the Oise, Barisis, the lower forest of Coucy, and the forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Mokenbric, one thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing towards Lauffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soissons-Laon railway.

MARSHAL FOCH'S RESOLVE.

PARIS, September 6th, 12.30 a.m.

Replying to the Paris Municipal congratulations Marshal Foch has telegraphed:—The German rush threatening Paris and Amiens has been broken. We shall continue to pursue the enemy implacably.

PARIS, September 6th, 12.30 a.m.

A Havas message states:—Marshal Foch, replying to the congratulatory message from the Paris Municipality, writes as follows:—The German rush is shattered, and we shall continue our task of relentlessly pursuing the enemy.

FIVE MILES FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, September 5th, 9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon, states:—During the past week General Mangin's Army has been fighting with slow yet pitiless determination to reach a position which not only will render the German line at Tardenois untenable, but will seriously compromise the one to which they intended to retire. By his Tuesday's and yesterday's successes General Mangin may almost be said to have reached that position.

Our troops, literally fought their way foot by foot across the Justigny plateau, and were met by a desperate German effort to check their progress at its most dangerous point, namely, the water-line separating the basins of the Ailette and the Aisne, which is five miles east of the famous Chemin-des-Dames.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' FORLORN HOPE.

It was in the defence of this ridge that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage on an absolutely foreign hope against a sheer front of iron, for the tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their creepers and shooting right and left into the reinforcing waves, while the Allied airmen, swooping down within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a scythe of bullets, and afterwards swinging about the airmen drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns.

The French and American advances across the Vesle met with no serious resistance, except machine-gun fire. Even that was not as strenuous as usual.

It is clear that the Germans are determined to abandon all the ground south of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

BUT THE END IS NOT YET.

LONDON, September 5th, 7.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—Since March 21st the Germans have fought 550 divisional engagements, so it is reasonable to debit them with gross casualties for that period of 1,200,000. It is true that 60 per cent. will recover from their wounds and be back in the fighting line within two or three months, but the permanent loss remains in the neighbourhood of 500,000.

Next Spring there is every reason to believe that the Americans alone will be as numerically strong as the whole German Army.

Meanwhile, though victory is certain the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly, and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economizing in men and will fight a defensive war to the last limit.

AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE.

LONDON, September 6th, 3.00 a.m.

An American official report, dated 5th inst., states:—We, in co-operation with the French, continue to advance.

We crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne.

FRENCH CROSS THE VESLE.

PARIS, September 5th.

A "communiqué" states:—Last evening we repulsed two violent counter-attacks on Mont-des-Tombes, east of Leuilly, and maintained our positions.

On the Vesle front, French and American troops reached the crest of heights dominating the Aisne. Extending our action still further, we also crossed the Vesle between Les Vantoux and Jonnelery.

STUPENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, September 5th.

A "Havas" message says:—On the French front, the German retreat began yesterday morning. The Germans were especially pushed back by the armies of General Mangin and General Humbert, the Allies' line being now several kilometres north of the Oise to the Somme Canal, west of the Ailette and north of Oxele. The immediate prospects are most satisfactory. The German losses in seven weeks amount to one million and a half, of whom 500,000 remain totally disabled, and the French and Americans hold the Aisne 30 kilometres east of Soissons.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE TO DOMINION TROOPS.

PARIS, September 5th.

The French Press, applauding the British successes, says there is something even more striking than the United Kingdom's tenacity. That is the spontaneity with which the Dominions have taken up the common burden, covering themselves with immortal glory.

BIG FIRES BETWEEN THE VESLE AND THE AISNE.

LONDON, September 5th, 3.35 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—During the night the French crossed the Vesle at Quincampoix. Big fires are increasing between the Vesle and the Aisne.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROTEST BY HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, September 6th.

It is officially announced that the Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously against the "merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler on July 7th with out warning.

U-BOATS PLAYING FOR SAFETY.

LONDON, September 5th.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that German submarines are again operating far out, where they get fewer bigger ships. Meanwhile the British anti-submarine fleet is increasingly increasing. The crews of German submarines, who were formerly volunteers, are now conscripts, but there is no marked loss of moral. The submarines, however, are not taking the risks they did and have clearly been ordered to play for safety.

The British minefield in the North Sea has compelled the submarines to use Norwegian waters.

Ostend and Zeebrugge now appear to be useless to the enemy, except for long-distance submarines, for which they are used very little.

The Allied barrage in the Straits of Otranto has resulted in a diminution of sinkings in the Mediterranean. Twenty-five per cent. of the German submarines in the Adriatic have been lost since 1917.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S "HONOURABLE" WARFARE.

AMSTERDAM, September 6th.

General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, interviewed by Austrian papers, declare that Germany hitherto has stood the bitter struggle honourably.

The Central Armies are merely guarding our homes, and we will shatter the enemy's annihilating armies.

HINDENBURG'S APPEAL TO GERMAN ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, September 6th.

General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane rumours" circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets."

He concludes by appealing to the Army to defend the German homes.

General Hindenburg, in his Proclamation, states that 65,000 enemy dead were collected on the West Front during May, 1917, 100,000 during June and 200,000 during July. Many other leaders were sent home by soldiers and circulated in Germany, with the result that "thousands imbibe the poison and their resolve and hope of victory is removed."

GERMANY'S "RESOLUTE CONFIDENCE."

AMSTERDAM, September 6th, 12.30 a.m.

As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* draws attention to the fact that the Military Authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening with imprisonment people circulating disquieting rumours.

The decree rebukes foolish chatters who are circulating rumours devoid of real foundation which exaggerate the "transitory success of the enemy and strengthen his resources. This agitation is calculated to shake our resolute confidence in final victory."

LALANG GRASS FOR PAPER-MAKING.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Imperial Institute has found that lalang grass, from the Malay States, compares favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto. It would be suitable for utilisation by the Malay States in the manufacture of pulp or paper. The Institute is fully reporting on the subject to the Malay States Government.

MILITARY MEDAL AWARD.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Havildar Abdul Ghani, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Trades' Union Congress, after an unopposed debate, shelved the Seamen's and Firemen's Union resolution favouring a boycott of the Germans for five years unless the Germans controlled the Kaiser and the Government parliamentarily and made full reparation for Germany's sea crimes.

SEAMEN'S BOYCOTT RESOLUTION SHELVED.

LONDON, September 5th.

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THE "PRUDENTIAL'S" APPRECIATION.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Prudential Insurance Company has purchased £2,000,000 worth of War Bonds in celebration of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, which is sufficient to fully equip a force of 20,000 men.

INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS AT CALLAO.

LIMA, September 7th.

Congress has approved of an arrangement with Peru whereby the United States will use the German vessels now interned at Callao.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, September 5th.

The military situation is summarised as follows:—It is emphasised in responsible quarters that while the position on the western front continues highly satisfactory, it would be unwise to build too much on an enemy collapse. The Allied offensive has yielded wonderful results, but, generally speaking, there is no evidence that the German High Command has lost grip of the situation, although, of course, it is making demands on its troops which cannot be responded to indefinitely. When it is considered that the whole system of supply, billeting, hospitals, training establishments, aerodromes, organisation, dumps, etc., must be entirely reconstructed at a time when every man is required in the line, and war material being not too plentiful, it will be seen the German High Command is confronted with a formidable job.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

As regards Palestine it is interesting to note that some battalions, recently raised in India, have acquitted themselves extremely well in minor operations, which augurs well for the future.

CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA.

The Japanese have driven back the enemy on the Ussuri front to the river Dikja, south of Khabarovsk. Colonel Semionoff's advance guard is at Olovyanina on the Onon river, where it has met the Czech advance guard from the west. The situation round Chita is still obscure, but it appears that the Czechs have probably obtained control of the whole of the trans-Siberian railway. West of the Urals the Czechs have maintained their position. The Allied forces, including Russians, are pushing down the Volga railway, after the recent success at Oberzarkaya.

FINNS BITTER AGAINST GERMAN.

A feeling against fighting against the Allies is growing in the Finn Army, which is mutinous and discontented, but the Germans are still pushing forward their communications towards Pecheng and eastward towards the White Sea. There is also much bitterness against the Germans in Finland owing to the wholesale exploitation of the country.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

We have obtained considerable success in East Africa, and von Lettow's movements in three directions have been checked. He is now being pursued to the north-east towards the Kuria river. The recent reverses are the most severe von Lettow has sustained for a long time. He has lost, recently, at least 400 whites, Askaris and porters and 50,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. His total force is now below 200 whites and 2,000 Askaris.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BRITISH HOLD AMBASSADOR AS HOSTAGE.

LONDON, September 5th, 7.35 p.m.

The Bolshevik Ambassador Litvinov has been arrested as a hostage until the British representatives detained by the Bolsheviks are set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.

AGREEMENTS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, September 4th.

A Russian wireless message says agreements have been made between Germany and Russia as regards territorial changes. The latter's financial obligations include an undertaking that Russia will fight against the *Entente* troops in Northern Russia, Germany promising that Finland shall not attack Russia.

GERMAN GARRISON KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, September 5th.

The *Isveitia* states that the Ukrainian Revolutionaries have taken Nijni Novgorod and other cities, also the town of Tschernoff, where they killed the whole German garrison of 1,500 men, but retired when German reinforcements arrived.

Sanguinary fighting has occurred in the Provinces of Poltava, Dchernigoff and Kioff, where the Revolutionaries number 30,000. The Ukrainian authorities in many places have fled.

The Hetman, M. Skoropadsky, has arrived in Berlin and has visited the Kaiser.

THREAT AGAINST THE ENTENTE.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.

A German telegram from the Soviet Government informs the *Entente* that if any more attempts are made on Soviet statesmen in Russia, *Entente* statesmen will be killed in their own countries.

BRITISH EMBASSY OUTRAGE.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.

Telegrams from German sources give flimsy excuses for the outrage at the British Embassy at Petrograd and insinuate that the Embassy was concerned in a Soviet Revolutionary plot, but they do not advance a shred of proof of the statement.

MURDER OF FORMER HONGKONG NAVAL OFFICER.

When the Embassy was attacked, Captain Cromie opposed the entry, shooting three soldiers. Subsequently he was murdered and the corpse outraged. An English clergyman was forbidden to pray over the corpse. The Embassy papers were entirely destroyed.

A similar attack is feared upon the French Embassy and necessary defences have been prepared.

A French Military Mission forcibly entered the Embassy and some Frenchmen were arrested.

The Bolsheviks are already inciting the populace to massacre the British and French.

CAPT. CROMIE'S CAREER.

LONDON, September 5th.

Captain Francis Cromie, D.S.O., was one of the earliest submarine officers. At the outbreak of war he commanded the Hongkong submarine flotilla, during 1915 he commanded the *E19* in the Baltic, torpedoed a German destroyer and the cruiser *Undine*, sank or captured ten German steamers, and in November, 1915, assumed command of the Baltic flotilla. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in May, 1916, and a succession of Russian honours. During the Russian Revolution he handled the situation with the greatest tact and earned the respect of extremists for his fair dealing and the way he continued to work the flotilla against the Germans. He was responsible in April this year for the destruction and evacuation of our Baltic submarines and was appointed to the Embassy owing to his knowledge of Russia and the prevailing conditions.

BRITISH DEMANDS.

The British Government has telegraphed to M. Tchichérin, Commissary of Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of those concerned in the abominable outrage, intimating that should the Soviet Government fail to give satisfaction or further acts of violence against the British occur, the Government will hold the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and secure that they be treated as outlaws by all civilised nations.

The message concludes by saying that the Government has learned that the arrest of all British and French subjects between the ages of 18 and 40 years was ordered on August 28th on trumped-up charges.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

FOUR THOUSAND BOLSHEVIKS SURRENDER.

LONDON, September 7th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Vladivostok states it is reported that 4,000 Bolsheviks have surrendered at Khabta.

FRENCH CHAMBER RESUMES.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—The Chamber of Deputies resumed work to-day, supported by the unanimous approbation of the General Councils about the course of the Government's politics and the military successes still in progress. Important financial matters are to be discussed, but no political difficulty is within view.

A VICTORY OF HUMANITY.

PARIS, September 6th.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in a speech, said: Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarians. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberation for which we have so long waited, and we shall see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her Allies and a victory of humanity. (Ovation.)

SAVING THE HONOUR OF THE HUMAN FAMILY.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message states:—At the reopening of the French Chamber, yesterday, great manifestations of a sacred union occurred. At the opening sitting, the President, M. Deschanel, delivered an address in which he paid homage and expressed admiration and gratitude to the armies which, he said, are saving the honour of the human family.

The President foreshadowed the Allies' friendship as being an everlasting peace as in war, because free peoples are founding together a new order of things. Owing to the sublime valiance of those who gave their lives by immolation, of the dead who fight with the living, man during these hours is stepping over the bloodiest path of justice.

M. Clemenceau associated the Government with homage to the Allies, promising them the immortal remembrance of their fellow-soldiers, and of the latter's children. "Our soldiers are those of civilisation, who are victoriously driving back the hordes of barbarians. We shall fight till the end to build a new monument of justice. We want France's and the *Entente*'s victory to be that of humanity. It is a beautiful

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	11th Sept.	"KEY WEST"	30th Nov.
"KEY WEST"	12th Sept.	"MONTAGLE"	13th Dec.
"MONTAGLE"	13th Sept.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	1st Jan.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	14th Sept.	"KEY WEST"	Feb.

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P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAIKANG"	Tues. 10th Sept. 7 a.m.
SEANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Fri. 13th Sept. 8 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 13th Sept. 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via FOCHOW	"CHIESHANG"	Sat. 14th Sept. 8 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 20th Sept. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITTI," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BOBEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	SAIGON
TJIKINI	AMOY	22nd Sept.	28th Sept.	JAVA
TJILIWONG	Kobe and Moji	23rd Sept.	29th Sept.	MACASSAR
TJIMANOFK	CHINOWANTAO	24th Sept.	30th Sept.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	to Sails.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
WILIS REMBRNDT	8,000	14th Sept.
	10,000	28th Sept.

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Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Paddis Street
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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 8th, at 11.40.—No returns from northern stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa, and increased slightly over Indo-China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. At 2 p.m. yesterday the typhoon was situated a little to the South of Naha, travelling north-eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.83 inches, against an average of 88.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	W. to variable winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 8th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 8th at 8 a.m.	On 8th at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.69	29.68	29.67
Temperature	88	81	83
Humidity	87	90	90
Wind Direction	West	calm	East
Force	2	0	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	0.08

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th 89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th 81

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Sept., 1918, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. (2388)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KWAISANG,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918. (2380)

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENGYLE,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept., 1918, at 9 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th Sept., 1918, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918. (2381)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



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We have just received a large consignment of

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This firm was established in 1724 and have made and bottled the best Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of best Charente grape.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 10th Sept. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 13th Sept. Noon.	
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Sept. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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EASTWARD

WESTWARD

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	Hong Kong	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
"Colombo"	10th Sept.		1st Oct.	1st Oct.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Straits	Due at	Due at
	Hong Kong	Straits	MARSEILLES	LONDON
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWLING, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
	tons	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... }	KITANO MARU ... 15,980...Tons.	17th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... }	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800...Sax.	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU ... 13,300...Sax.	19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... }	NAGATO MARU ... 9,900...Tons.	17th Sept.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ... }		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ... }		For dates of sailing
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ... }		apply at the Company
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ... }		Office.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON }		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at Daylight

† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MOEL, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 252

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	TEUS, 10th Sept. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LEE & the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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O. S. K.
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GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pigeon Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 16th Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

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FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 19th Sept. at 2 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

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"NANKING"

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October 21st.

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Ice House Street.

Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Hongkong and Haiphong		Monday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
India, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta		Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, and Honolulu		Tuesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung		Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Honolulu		Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via Vancouver		Wednesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin		Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Saturday, 14th, 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Wednesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
On Yang Chow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, and Honolulu	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	4.30 P.M.	
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wachow	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Samshui	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

* From Shanghai via Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shanghai	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kauchook	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE PENINSULAR AND DAIRY FARM NEWS ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. S.H.K. and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

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is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

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is concentrated food.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

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September 7th	
London	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	487
Credit, at 4 months' sight	504
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	86 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	86 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	158
On Manila	
On demand	173
On Singapore	
On demand	155
On Batavia	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Haiphong	
On demand	2 p.m.
On Saigon	
On demand	42 1/2
On Bangkok	
On demand	5.45 p.m.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.	
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$0.05
Canton ... 20 "	\$4.65 Discount
Canton ... 10 "	\$0.00

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 14th September, 1918.

Day of Week	Day	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon.	9	11 28	5 7	5 9	2 5
Tues.	10	11 58	5 3	5 11	2 8
Wed.	11	0 35	4 7	5 41	2 8
Thurs.	12	0 0	6 4	5 47	2 9
Fri.	13	1 33	4 3	5 51	3 8
Satur.	14	No info.	high	5 16	3 0
Sun.	15	No info.	high	5 10	3 8
		No info.	high	5 11	3 4

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,000,000,000
PAID UP ... 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnan.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 6, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. Tel. 2440. [147]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. T. C. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 22,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kienko, Keelung, Pinnan, Shingchiu, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS, FRANCE.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. NAOIKI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th April, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, NANKING, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusioh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tainan, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsinghsien, Hsingtai, Hanochow, Weichow, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Lanchi, Hsueh, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changchun, Sinyang, Lihoh, Chowken, Tientsin, Chowsien, Tientsin, Lanchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yihuh, Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN, Tientsin, Fookow, CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshar, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, Canton, Kiating, PEKING, Kueihua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1168

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/—=\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Corps of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. S. H. DODWELL, Esq. W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq. C. S. GIBBY, Esq. J. A. FLUMMER, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM. E. V. D. FAY, Esq.

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Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 682,500
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.


THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kanton, Rangoon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application. C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [877]

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[1468]